ograph.

AVENUE THEATRE 8:15 Love Finds the and A Bit of Old Chelsen. and A Rit of Old Chelsen.
ICK THEATRE 4.20. The Little Minister.
D OPERA HOUSE 5. The White Squadron.
EM OPERA HOUSE 5.15 Amorita.
LD SQUARE THEATRE 5.15 A
Celebrated

Case.

KEITH'S Noon to 11 n m. Vandeville.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE SIE The Bride-Elect.

KOSTER & BIAL'S S Vandeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE S 30 The Moth and the Flame.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2 to 11 p. m. Electrical

Show,
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN Vaudeville,
PASTOR'S-12:30 to 11 p. m. Vaudeville,
BAM T. JACK'S THEATRE-2 and 8-Burlesque

Index to Adrertisements.

~~~~	Page Col	
Business & Brokers 11 Bicyles Board & Rooms 12 City Hotels 12 Carnel Cleaning 12	1-2 Horses & Carriages 13 5	

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A Vienna dispatch says the Spanish Government is preparing another appeal to the Powers to intervene in the war. It is said that Austria will accede.———The city of Peshawar India was pearly destroyed by is said that Austria will as nearly destroyed by of Peshawar, India, was nearly destroyed by fire he; tloss is said to be \$20,000,000. The religious marriage of George W. Vanderbillt to Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser occurred in Paris. Riots arising from the Muharram festival, occurred at Multan, India, Thirty-six persons were injured. A new play by John Oliver Hobbes was produced in London.

Oliver Hobbes was produced in London.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.

Senate: Consideration of the War Revenue bill
was completed up to the bond issue feature; Mr.

Allison announced that he would ask for a continuous pession to-day until the final vote on the bill is reached. — House: An Urgent Deficiency bill, carrying nearly \$18,000,000 for war expenses, was passed.

DOMESTIC.—Officials in Washington are in

DOMESTIC -Officials in Washington are in hourly expectation of news of a great battle at Santiago de Cuba; it is believed that the com-bined forces of Sampson and Schley will attack Santiago de Cuba: it is believed that the combined forces of Sampson and Schley will attack the Spanish squadren. The Behring Sea controversy is regarded in Washington as practically settled. Canada being likely to consent to stop pelagic scaling. The advocates of annexation in the Senate announced their determination to hold Congress in session until the Hawaiian joint resolution is passed. The protected cruiser Cincinnati arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard from Cuban waters for repairs to injuries received in the bombardment of Matanzas. It was positively stated that no troops have embarked for Tampa and that the disposition of the Spanish fleet will be awaited. Four more regiments started from Chattancoga for Florida. Pennsylvania Republicans nominated Colonel W. A. Stone for Governor; John Wanamaker withdrew his name from consideration by the convention. News was received of a storm on the coast of New South Wales in which thirty-seven lives were lost.

CITY.-Senor Domingo Mendez Capote, Vic President of the Cuban Republic, arrived in this city on his mission to T. Estrada Palma.

The Chamber of Commerce held its last meeting until the fall and adopted several resolutions. ing until the fall and adopted several resolutions. — The State Railroad Commission heard applications of the Metropolitan Street Railway and Third Avenue companies for proposed changes in motive power. — It was reported that the vacant Police Commissionership had been offered to John G. Deubert, of Brooklyn. — Justice Russell, of the Supreme Court, handed down a decision declaring the People's Fire Lloyds Company to be illegally carrying on an insurance business. — The New-York baseball team whitewashed the Cincinnati team, and the Brooklyn club was defeated by the Chicago team. — Winners at Gravesend: Tillo, Whiplash, Mirthful, Mr. Phintzy, Mr. Balter, Zanone. — The Rapid Transit Commission held a meeting to consider Mr. Gould's proposals; no definite decision was reached. mission held a meeting to consider Mr. Golid s proposals; no definite decision was reached.

The work of preparing the new French war bailoons for service was continued on Governor's Island.

A curious will, disposing of the estate of Mrs. Serena D. Turell, was filed in the Surrogate's office; the principal beneficiaries were hotel servants.

The preparation of the Army hospital ship was pushed forward rapidly.

Stocks were irregular at small final changes.

THE WEATHER .- Indications for to-day: ir. The temperature vesterday: Highest, 75 grees; lowest, 65; average, 70%

For subscription rates of The Tribune, see opposite page. It is important for residents of summer homes in the country to receive accurate War News; and this they can depend upon getting in The Tribune.

# THE MENOCAL VERDICT.

The Menocal court-martial makes one fact perfectly plain. If the civil engineer was "negligent" somebody else was a thief. If the work on the Brooklyn drydock was so faulty that Mr. Menocal is justly suspended for three years for failure to find out that the Governdetecting. That is the gravest feature of the case. If any suspicion of corruption rested on the most serious concern would be aroused for fence. As it is, we face the necessity of teaching those who contract to give us defences that they cannot with impunity defraud the Government, trusting to the mistakes of its servants to escape discovery. There is a limit to control. Wanted or not wanted, Americans human efficiency in inspection and oversight, and the Government's only safety is in punishing severely those who take advantage of it, so that contractors may find it does not pay to scamp their work every time an inspector's back is turned. It is to be hoped that the courtmartial just concluded marks only the beginning of investigations into the Brooklyn drydock scandal-a scandal which is by no means confined to one piece of bad work or one instance of careless inspection, and for which one civil engineer is not alone responsible.

It is to be noted that the court-martial strikes out the word "culpable" from the specification of the charge, and finds Mr. Menocal simply guilty of neglect and carelessness, and recommends elemency to the Secretary of the Navy because the officer had been absent from the dock on account of illness for a considerable time when the bad work was being done, because the contract was imperfect, because he had insufficient assistance, and because his superiors uniformly testified to his industry and ability. That is a condemnation which somewhat resembles an acquittal. Perhaps it was the best the court-martial could do to show its sympathy with Mr. Menocal, and at the same time denounce toe frauds in the dock construction without making invidious and perhaps insubordinate criticism on the past conduct of the Navy Department. It is a matter of record that Mr. Menocal protested from the beginning lutely controlled by the United States? The against the Walsh contract, and the result of his insistence to Secretary Herbert that the Government would not receive a proper drydock under it may well have suggested to him that age to their nearest home port but for the voyexcess of zeal would be useless. Any fault he might find with the work was likely to be attributed to personal motives. He asked for in- French consul to a question whether hospitalspectors to see that the contract was carried lities given to Spanish warships were not exout in detail, and the request was refused. He cessive. "Less," he answered, "than the United cannot for these reasons be excused for neglect, but his failure to see the sham work is easily

Of course military efficiency and discipline must be maintained, and courts-martial must frown upon all officers who do not do what is sels. So a vote to stand fast in Manila becomes

expected of them, regardless of extenuating circumstances. Otherwise extenuating circumstances might honeycomb an army or navy. The Government wants results, not excuses. So Mr. Menocal is guilty, with recommendation to clemency. The recommendation appears to be in substance of course not in form -to make the court-martial condemn the management under Mr. Herbert of the whole dry dock scheme quite as much as it condemns Mr Menocal. Why was an imperfect contract made? Why was adequate inspection refused? These are the questions which the Menocal conviction forces to the front, and they must be answered. The Government has not yet received compensation for the frauds in the drydeck construction, and it cannot be compensated by making any one a scapegoat.

### OPERATIONS AT SANTIAGO.

The operations at Santiago appear to have been conducted with the discretion and valor which the American people have been accustomed to associate with the name of Commodore Schley. Perhaps the best term to apply to it is a reconnoissance in force. There was apparently no attempt nor intention to force an entrance into the harbor. The first point was to ascertain the presence of the Spanish fleet. That seems to have been done beyond all further question. Next the position of the land batteries at the entrance of the harbor was to be learned by drawing their fire. That, too, was done. And, finally, as much damage was to be inflicted upon the forts and such ships as were within range as was possible without unduly imperilling the American fleet. So far as can be learned at this date the forts were badly damaged, some of them silenced and some injury was probably done to the best of the Spanish ships, while not a scratch was suffered by our fleet. A good day's work, indeed.

What next is safely to be left to Commodore Schley. If the Spanish attempt a sortle he can be trusted to deal with them after the manner of Dewey at Manila. But it is exceedingly doubtful if they make any. If not, there remains the question whether he should go into the harbor after them. Concerning the advisability of doing that, he knows a good deal more than people in New-York do, and much more now than he himself knew before the recent engagement. The insurgents are in considerable force around Santiago, under one of their best commanders. They ought to be able to occupy the hills which surround the city on three sides and make it hot for the Spanish in that quarter. Then, caught between two fires, Admiral Cervera should be forced to capitulate or meet destruction. The coming on of the hurricane season and the rumored advance of the Cadiz fleet are circumstances which Commodore Schley will, of course, take into account, and which may have some determining effect upon his action.

It would be easy, as some now find it, to sit in a New-York office and tell exactly what Commodore Schley ought to do in every detail Such demonstrations would be at least as valuable as the whistling of the wind. One might denounce him for not rushing right into Santiago Harbor, as Dewey did at Manila. Then, if he did so, and one of his ships got blown up by a mine, the same infallible oracle might denounce him again for being so rash and for not being content to wait when he had the game safe in his hands. On the whole, it strikes us as better, in this weather, to let the man who has the responsibility exercise the discretion. There never was a nicer mess of Spanish pickles than that which Commodore Schley has prepared at Santiago. The man who drove in the cork is the man to determine when and how to open the bottle.

### HONOR AND GEOGRAPHY.

Would it be a fine thing to have all the nations of Europe unite in the declaration, because unable to unite in any other, that the Philippine Islands must remain American territory, and yet be compelled to reply, "Not possi-"ble because we will not take what requires "holding, and are too stingy to undergo the ex-"pense necessary to hold these islands"? Men American people know very little about them, Hunger for more territory this Nation has not. It has been quite able to take considerable terri tory if it desired. But it has some sense of duty and, from a lower point of view, some sponsibility for good government and protection in far distant islands which the fortunes of war have most unexpectedly thrown into its hands and then refuse the duty and the responsibility in order to save expense. Americans

It is entirely within bounds of possibility that European Powers would be unable even in the improbable case of their being asked-to agree upon any settlement about the Philippine Islands, excepting that the United States shall hold ment was being cheated, then somebody was and govern them. What the wishes of Americans doing the cheating which he is blamed for not may be it is not needful here to consider. If they feel that this acquisition must be held, that no territory once bearing the Stars and Stripes shall ever bear any other flag, that is the more weighty. But it is likely that, knowing and respecting our rights, European nations may feel that any disposition of the Islands by the United States in the exercise of its rights as conqueror will be hurtful to one European interest or another, unless this country retains

may be forced to hold. Does anybody suppose the cost will then outweigh both sense of duty and of pride? What would the cost be? An Isthmus canal, first of all, and one controlled entirely by the United States. It would cost something to build, even under present arrangements. If it cost only onetenth as much it would be a questionable outlay if any other nation could use it in anticipation of war as quickly and as fully as the United States. If the canal is to be built this Nation will have to determine first of all that it must be entirely under the control of the American Government. The bare possibility of any foreign war should be enough to empower the United States to close the canal against any foreign Power which might attack our Pacific possessions. This would mean a great change from the theories beretofore advocated. In times of peace the canal should be opened for vessels of all nations. Its owner should have power to collect tolls from the commerce of all nations for the enormous service rendered in shortening by a month or more the route between the Atlantic and the Pacific. But when National protection requires, the canal ought to

be an American canal and nothing else. With that, and, since it will take time to complete it, even more without it, what power have we for defence of Pacific possessions without coaling stations owned and fortified and absobest that can be done at this time is to depend upon the hospitality of Hawaii for American vessels which are recoaling, not for a voyage to a more distant Asiatic port. There was biting truth in the reply said to be made by a "States consents to accept from the neutral Ha-"wajjan Islands." When we have taken the Caroline Islands, if ever, the voyage from San Francisco or from the Isthmus canal will still be too great for the capacity of almost all vesAmericans will refuse to pay if duty and honor both command.

#### A YOUTHFUL PRODIGY.

What the voters of Pennsylvania will do with the State ticket which was started on its way to the polls by the Republican convention at Harrisburg yesterday remains to be seen. After an uncommonly stirring preliminary canvass, Senator Quay won another of the victories which experience has taught him to anticipate; but apparently he did not win with such ease as to justify the claim that it is all over but the shouting, having controlled only 198 votes in a convention of 362 members. Various complications which have already attracted more attention than the war excitement might have been expected to permit may possibly take on an ominous aspect in the near future. Nobody, for example, has yet been able to announce how Mr. Wanamaker will wish or try to employ the forces which are represented in the 162 votes given yesterday to the candidate whom be favored after his own withdrawal. Then, again, if one Swallow does not make a summer of unusual importance in the history of Pennsylvania politics a great many people will be surprised. Altogether, there is a large amount of contemporaneous human interest in the political situation in the Keystone State.

But, however the men selected for State offices by yesterday's convention may fare, we suppose that an ample majority will ratify the renomination of the Hon. Galusha A. Grow for Congressman-at-Large. We take great pleasure in making the superfluous assertion that Mr. Grow is one of the finest young men in public life. He always has been. The record shows that he was the youngest member of the House when he took his seat in 1851, and if there is any truth in the saying that whereas a woman is as old as she looks a man is as young as he ber to-day. What difference does it make if he was the law partner of David Wilmot he of the Proviso-away back in the roaring forties? No doubt that period seems, and for all practical purposes is, as remote as the flood; but what has that to do with the case? Old Time has never dared so much as to shake his scythe at Mr. Grow, and we confidently expect that it will be well along in the twentieth century before such a menace ceases to be intrinsically

LAW-BREAKING BY TREATY PROPOSED. of Hawaii is what Artemus Ward would have called a sweet boon. It admits that the islands are necessary to us as a base of operations in this war. But that is no reason why we should annex them. Because the Hawaiian Government offers us the free use of them, anyway. And if it did not, we could take it by force, Of course, in giving us the use of the islands the Hawalian Government will be breaking the law of nations. It will, under the rules adopted sulting from our use of the islands. But that will not matter, for we shall have the making of terms of peace, and we can easily require Spain to relinquish all such demands upon Hawati

That is the fine moral argument. We are to let Hawaii, for our benefit, break an international law which was made at our own instance, to shield her from the penalty of her crime We are to seek to win this war through a flagrant breach of international law. And we we are not strong enough to break it with impunity. Truly, that is the sort of righteousness that exalteth a nation! That is the sort of

# THE ARTIST AND HIS PATRON.

The French papers are full of "La Question Rodin." The cause is explained as follows: There being no monument to Balzac in Paris, the Societé des Gens de Lettres resolved to repair the omission. After various negotiations, which at one time promised to result in a statue by M. Chapu, and, after his death, in a development of his sketch by M. Falguiere, the commission was given to M. Rodin, the most idlosyncratic and esoteric sculptor in France. He sent his model to the Salon of the Champ de Mars. As M. Georges Rodenbach concisely puts it. "Quelques-uns admirent. Beaucoup conspnent." As many epitheta of contempt were flung upon it as might be found in a dictionary of Parisian slang, According to M. Andra Michel. the statue represented a seal in a strait-waistcoat. Even among the sculptor's supporters it was said. "C'est un grand artiste, mais cette fols il s'est trompé," which, being interpreted, means that the speakers were loval, but felt compelled to admit that upon this occasion the

master had made a mistake. The Société des Gens de Lettres sent a protest to M. Rodin observing that they refused to recognize Balzac in his sketch. He retorted, in effect, that he was sorry for their limitations, but he never pretended to be a photographer and they might make the best of it. Then M. Auguste Pellerin proposed to buy the statue, over the heads of the men of letters. He had sion. purchased Manet's famous portrait of the engraver Desbouties when it was refused admittance to the Salon of 1876, and he liked the idea of once more appearing as the Deus ex machina. At the same time some one suggested that the municipality of Paris should award a kind of consolation prize to M. Rodin by purchasing the "Baiser," which stands beside the Balzac at the Salon, but this turned out to be the property of the State, and the project fell through. At present no man can tell just what will become of the Balzac, though it seems probable that in the long run Paris will have two monuments to the povelist the one by Rodin, purchased from the Société des Cens de Lettres and erected by the sculptor's friends, and another work ordered from a more accommodating artist by the disgruntled authors

In the mean time the outside world may re flect on the relations between the artist and his employer. Is the former released by his high vocation from anything more than a nominal obligation to the latter? It has been observed that in the private talk and public speeches of many artists the patro i is regarded as a negligible quantity in everything save the payment of the bills. He must take the portrait that he has ordered and be thankful for the privilege of purchasing a masterpiece. That the portrait libels the sitter is a matter of no earthly consequence. "See that brushwork. Observe those textures. Are they not superb? Don't be bourgeois. Don't talk about the likeness. Remember you are in the presence of a work of art." Thus are the timid complaints of the patron stifled. He knows there is some thing wrong, but feels his ignorance and dreads to make an exhibition of himself. He smiles good-naturedly, draws his check, and when the portrait comes home he turns it face to the wall If he were to decline the canvas he would be

anybody asks the cost, let him consider what | des Gens de Lettres they call him a green-

is it just? In the golden age of art, in the full tide of the Italian Renaissance, if the artist falled to execute a commission to the satisfaction of his patron the work was left on his hands. We do not defend the Société des Gens de Letires. Perhaps the statue they reject is as transcendently beautiful as some of its admirers say it is, in which case—as such beauty should be obvious to any eye-the rejection would seem rather bête. But there is a principle involved which lies apart from the merits of this particular case, a principle which may be illustrated thus: The man of genius has no trammels upon his creative energy. He can produce his works of art, sell them to those who are wise enough to appreciate them, and leave public neglect to be corrected by time. The man of genius, just as much as the shoemaker or the mason, is bound by the rules upon which the whole fabric of society rests, to really satisfy the man who has given him an order. The fact that in nine cases out of ten the patron is willing to leave the artist free from this responsibility is only accidental. The essential obligation remains.

#### KANSAS'S LATEST TROUBLE.

We thought Kansas was happy. Prosperity and silence seemed brooding over the land. The lungs of the statesmen and thinkers were unusually free from the prevailing and devastating atmospheric disturbances of the region. The Legislature had adjourned, and the people felt safe in coming forth from their cyclone cellars. The granaries are empty of last year's crop and the farmers' pockets are full of dollars, while the luxuriant promise of this year's crop gladdens the cultivator's eye. What land would not be happy under these beatific conditions? Obviously the answer to this conundrum is, Kanwere adapted to the peculiar State of Kansas.

There is always trouble in Kansas," says the usually optimistic "Kansas City Star." The difficulty now is that material prosperity threatens the intellectual and spiritual welfare of the State. The president of the Teachers' Association predicts a failure of the mental crop for the coming year. In years of golden plenty the young men who feed learning into the brains of the youth turn their hands to feeding grain into the threshing-machines. The remuneration of agricultural labor tempts them from their scholastic vocation. Education flourishes only with the "aid of drouth, and hot winds, and chinchbugs, and grasshoppers, and hallstorms, and "evelones." Some peculiarities of the intellectual product of the State seem to be explained by this. Simpson, Leedy, MacNall, Doster and the other leaders of Populism doubtless attended school in years when the weather conditions favored education. They have favored it excessively for the last few years. But we do not think the mental crop that is cultivated under those conditions is the best. "Kansas," said an editor of that State, "started in to raise b-1 and had an overproduction." We have no statistics at hand to verify this statement. Indeed, we do not know how large a crop of the article would be necessary to constitute an overproduction in Kansas, but we do know that there has been an everproduction of the oratory, political economy

and political philosophy of Populism. We cannot weep with the president of the Kansas Teachers' Association over the prospective failure of the mental crop. We cannot agree with "The Kansas City Star" when it says "It raises the question whether it would "not be better for Kansas to keep up her high "standard as an educational community, even "at the cost of a general crop failure, than to way rich in worldly goods and descend in the 'scale of intellectual attainments." We think, ecount for law-breaking, so long as the law- from what we have observed of the intellectual breaking was done for our benefit. We are to output of Kansas, that mental weeds grow in put ourselves on record as obeying the law of seasons when material crops are bad, in seasons nations only when it pays us to do so, or when of drouths, hot winds, chinch-bugs, grasshoppers, hailstorms and cyclones. Literature, for instance, studied in cyclone cellars, by its wild mixture of wind and words, is the inspiration morality that commends itself to those pure of Populistic oratory. The intellectual field may souls who think it would be a wicked thing to well lie fallow for a year. A system of educawho think that will be an answer possible for the | do an act desired by the people of both nations. tion which culminates in colleges whose professors are political appointees, under obligations to teach doctrines compatible with the political faith of their "bosses," does not inspire much confidence. Populistic histories are in the hands of the school children, and, for aught we know, Populistic arithmetics, too. No, we are glad that Kansas teachers are feeding threshing-machines instead of brains. Material prosperity will prove a great instructor of Kansas. Education is going on under new auspices, and in a short time Leedy, Simpson and Doster will realize that the educational fashion of their youth is

> The question whether or not coal is contraband of war is being settled pretty effectually.

It is just possible that the American sailors were mistaken in thinking they saw all of Cervera's fleet in the harbor of Santiago. But there no mistake about the Spanish statement. Spanish papers are declaring positively that only one of his ships is there. That is almost proof positive that they are all there.

Any Republican machinist who is inclined to point to the case of Alderman Okie as an instance of Tammany wickedness in stealing elections, should recall the refusal of the machine to do justice to Mr. Stewart, the rightfully elected Assemblyman from the same district, whom the courts have declared entitled to the seat which another occupied through the whole ses-

It is not known whether the Spanish Minister of Marine is able to conceal his joyful emotions over the news from Santiago.

Thomas B. Reed is a man of strong and original views, but he does not think his own ideas outweigh in importance those of a majority of the American people. That is the kind of a

as much attention as it would have done had not the war been uppermost in the popular mind. But it was auspiciously opened on Wednesday in the presence of a hundred thousand or more people, and bids fair to run a most prosperous course. It is a fine reminder of the fact that even in the midst of war we are able to cultivate

If we arrest any of her spies. Spain will be sure to complain to the Powers that we do not

The Maine lies at the bottom of Havana harbor. But the Oregon, all cleared for action, lies tust outside the harbor of Santiago. How much better it would be for the Spaniards if they had left the Maine affoat and done nothing to entice the Oregon to Caribbean waters!

Bangor, fearful of Spanish bombardment, mined the entrance to its harbor, thus putting a stopple in the demijohn of its commerce. Its first cry was for defence; now it appeals for deliverance from the enginery of its protection, so that its shipping may move to and fro again as usual. The Board of Trade persuaded the Government to plant the dreaded torpedoes, and has now succeeded in getting an order to have the most dangerous of them pulled up, the citizens meanwhile favoring the idea that that body should henceforward confine its functions privately characterized as a stupid curmudgeon, to the ceremonial and spectacular one of eating

of necessity a vote to annex Hawaii. And if | with no soul. If he is a member of the Société its annual dinner, one which it is sure to perform in a strictly creditable and Bangorian manner.

#### PERSONAL.

George Rodgers, who died the other day at Sheffield, England, was a lineal descendant of the Rodgers who founded the famous cutlery firm of that name about two centuries ago.

The Alumni Association of the Hartford Theolog ical Seminary gave a dinner on Tuesday evening in honor of the Rev. Dr. Chester D. Hartranft, who has been connected with the institution for twenty-years, having been its president for the last ten years.

number of a German magazine that Ibsen is be coming much more agreeable than he used to be A young woman said to him not long ago; would you do if you had a milition?" nillion," he replied, "I should buy an elegant steam yacht, with electric lights and all modern comforts, with a crew of 120 and a grand orchestra. Then i should invite twenty good friends to travel with me. We would visit many fine regions, but our principal goal would be the island of Ceylon, which must be, from all I have heard, the most beautiful spot on earth."

They are telling a good story in Massachusetts at the expense of Governor Wolcott's young st boy, who was one of a class asked to name the Governor of the State. On replying that he did not know he was told by his teacher to ask his father that night. He returned next morning to report: "Well, papa says he is, but he fools so much I don't know." at the expense of Governor Wolcott's youngest boy

Bishop Doane, of Albany, recalls an incident illustrating the freshness and range of Mr. Gladstone's rare scholarship and wonderful memory. Severa Bishops on their way to Lambeth last year went from Chester to Hawarden, and, sending in their cards, were promptly admitted to Mr. Gladstone's presence. One of the names on the cards was that of the Bishop of Wyoming, and it was pronounced in the old man's ear with the "o" long. "Surely," he said, "that cannot be Wyoming, because I remember years ago reading Campbell's charming poem, "Gertrude of Wyoming," and the meter certainly required the short yowel."

Rear-Admiral Sampson is a member of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant in Washington and of the Men's Society, which is a literary club connected with the church. He was always regular in his attendance during the several years that he was stationed in Washington, and took a great deal of interest in philanthropic work.

In his recent address to Kentucky soldiers Colonel Henry Watterson said: "I have two sons carrybut for whose advancement I shall not put forth the slightest effort. It is enough for me to know that they are serving their country, and if it pleases God to bring them back to their mother and me agte and sound, I shall bless His name as long as I live." muskets in the ranks sons whom I dearly love

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The following unique notice was posted in a con spicuous place in Swedesboro, N. J., on Memorial thare will be a grand lecture given at Meleys Hall on the 30 of may by a man broke and they shot him 3 times and all so and left him woned and ded teen mid nigh and day the Lod brought this man Speriet back to him and now he is a living testermonio for his death Com and hear him conision only 10 cts. door

Thoughtless.—"It was a great mistake," said the Madrid press censor thoughtfully.
"To what do you refer?" inquired the Cabinet member. "Fermitting the napers to call those Americans "Fankee pigs." After having belittled them with that epithet, we will never in the world be able to explain how they came to whip us."—(Washington Star.

The Cook County (Ill.) Democratic Club has just made Rear-Admiral Dewey an honorary member. The honor (?) thus conferred upon the gallant sea captain may be inferred from the fact that among the most influential and prominent members of this club are Alderman "Johnny" Powers, its president, who was recently indicted for keeping a gamblinguse; H. Dink, better known as "Hinky Dink," and "Bathhouse John."

'What's this I hear," the bo's'n said, "about the Spanish fleet?"
The gunner said: "If rumor's right, it seems that they're our meat;
For Schley has get 'em bottled up in Santiago "That's good," the bo's'n said; "he always had a takin' way.

"He isn't much on talkin', an' he isn't much on But always does his duty, an' he's Al in a muss." An' then the gunner added: "He'll pull the cork He's sly enough." "Who's sly enough?" "Why, old man Schley." —(Philadelphia Times.

The celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Reading, Penn., will egin on Sunday with services in all the churches, and in the afternoon with concerts by bands phia, being the principal speaker at the exercises in the Academy of Music. These will be followed thousand school children, singing patriotic airs, and an open-air evening concert. On Wednesday will occur the firemen's parade and another courthouse eption in honor of State dignitaries. Thursday will bring the big industrial parade, Friday the Schuylkill and evening mask carnival on the main

Gates—As for example?

Bates—He was at the shore the other day, and a boy feil into the water. Actually, Mortimer rushed in and saved the child without stopping to take a snapshot of the accident with his camera.—(Hoston Transcript)

It is told of Stephen Girard that he once ordere all his cierks to come on the morrow to his wharf and help unload a newly arrived ship. One young

man replied, quietly: "Mr. Girard, I can't work on Sundays." "You know our rules."

"Yes, I know. I have a mother to support, but I can't work on Sundays. "Well, step up to the desk and the cashier will

settle with you. For three weeks the young man could find no ork, but one day a banker came to Girard to

ask if he could recommend a man for cashler in a new bank. This discharged young man was at "But," said the banker, "you dismissed him."
"Yes, because he would not work on Sundays. A
man who would lose his place for conscience sake

would make a trustworthy cashier." And he was

"So you think 't absolutely necessary to have bi-cycle shoes on when you ride your wheel, do you?" asked the Cheerful Idiot.
"Of course," said the youngest boarder.
"Then, would you wear horseshoes when you rode a horse?"—(Indianapolis Journal.

CONFLICTING WAR RUMORS.

STORIES OUT OF WHICH READERS MAY EXTRACT

"The Evening World." in a dispatch from Portau-Prince, said that the American fleet had renewed the attack on the Santiago forts. "The Mail and Express" printed a dispatch from

Tampa, which said that no troops had embarked on the transports, but that the boats were ready A dispatch from Washington in "The said that transports bearing the first part of the expedition against Santiago had left Tampa at least twenty-four hours before the message was

The latter paper said that it could not b whether Admiral Sampson would proceed to Santiago or not. "The Evening World" said that Ad-miral Sampson had reached Santiago and taken "The Morning World" published news, obtained

from "the very best authority," Schley had orders not to take Santiago, and not to engage Cervera's fleet until the latter was be yond the range of the forts. "The Morning Journal" announced that Commodore Schley was determined to complete his work by destroying the

"The Evening Telegram" printed a dispatch from London which said that Spain's Ambassador to France had been empowered to ask the intervention of the Powers to obtain peace on terms "hon

That large quantities of ammunition were being sent from France into Spain with the connivance of the French authorities was the gist of a dispatch from Paris printed in "The Evening Jour-

London, June 2.-Documents proving the

American citizenship of Dr. Cornellus Hers, who

DOCUMENTS PROVING HIS AMERICAN CITIZEN

was prominently connected with Panama Canal matters, are now on their way to Washington It is said that Secretary Day has informed Dr. Herz that if he can show he has done all possible without avail, through his lawyers, to obtain compensation from France for his seem. ing persecution, the United States will take up his case. Consequently, the sworn proofs of his American citizenship are now on their way to the United States. It was announced in January, 1897, that counsel for Dr. Herz presented at Washington a claim for indemnity in the sum of \$5,000,000 against the French Government for the alleged illegal attempt to prosecute Dr

The facts in brief are that Dr. Herz, whose name tands very high in scientific circles as an electrician and physician, aithough born in France, of French parents, is an American citizen. He was ducated in New-York, and at the age of sixteen years he was a lieutenant in the United States He married an American woman, and them to be registered as American citizens at the Consulate.

On January 19, 1893, while he was staying at On January 12, 1838, while he was staying at Bournemouth, England, with his wife, he was arrested under extradition proceedings on a warrant from the French Government charging him with fraud and embezglement growing out of the Panama Canal scandal, Under the law, a prisoner wanted for extradition must appear at the Bow Street Police Court. Dr. Herz was confined to his bed by illness, and so was unable to appear. The case was kept open, and he was continued under arrest in his bed four years. Then the British Parliament came to his relef, and passed a special act that permitted the magistrate to attend Herz's bedsidy and take his testimony.

This was done, and the magistrate promptif declared that the charges were utterly invalid, and scarcely deserving of notice. Herz was thereupon released from arrest. Meanwhile the French Government had instituted numerous proceedings against him herance, and confiscated all the property of himself and of his wife. Dr. Herz alleged that the French Government knew that the charges against him were baseless before his trial. Therefore, claiming to have been injured in name and health, and in other ways, he demanded that the French Government.

Although he mentioned no sum, the brief showed that he demanded the sum of \$5,000,000 in a letter he sent to the President of the French Republic, which was never answered. Bournemouth, England, with his wife, he was ar-

#### THE VANDERBILT-DRESSER WEDDING.

A RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE YESTERDAY FOLLOWING THE CIVIL CEREMONY OF WEDNESDAY.

Paris. June 2.-The religious marriage of Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser to George W. Vanderbilt took place at the American Church here at There were 150 persons present to-day. including General Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, and Mrs. Porter; Chauncey M. Depew, the Count and Countess of Castelland and the Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt. The bridesmaids were Miss Florence Reid and Miss Daisy de Montsaunit, and the ushers were W. B. Osgood Field, Joseph Howland Hunt, Count Antoine Sala, Rutgers Leroy and Frank Andrews. The only decorations in the church were six clusters of white roses. The ceremony was of the simplest character. no muste except that furnished by the church organ. Leroy Dresser gave the bride away, and the Rev. Granville Merrill, of Tuxedo, brother-in-law of the bride, who assisted the Rev. John G. Morgan, the rector of the church, at the ceremony, pronounced the blessing.

#### A BATTLE-FLAG TO BE RESTORED.

THIS STATE WILL GET THE ONE-HUNDRED-AND-FOURTH VOLUNTEER INFANTRY'S BANNER BACK.

Washington, June 2 (Special) .- In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Alexander, of New-York, asked and obtained unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill for the restoration to the authorities of that State of the flag of the 104th New-York Volunteer Infantry. The passed by a unanimous vote. The flag has been in he custody of the War Department since the close troops, recaptured by Union troops and deposited in the War Department. It is a United States flag, inscribed "Wadsworth Guards." The history of its capture and recapture is not found in the records of the War Department.

In the collection of recaptured Union flags in that Department there are nine other flags and colors which belonged to New-York regiments. The first music in different parts of the city. On Monday there will be a parade, and in the evening an electic a regimental guidon of the 2d New-York State trical illumination and fireworks. Tuesday will be Militia; the second is the State colors of the 12th Woman's Day, Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, of Philadel-Regiment, New-York Volunteers, inscribed "Pre-United States flag of the 51st Regiment, New-York fourth is the regimental guidon of the 66th E. B. Stuart's Cavalry at Brandy Station"; the the battle of Fredericksburg by Major-General Anthe regimental flag of the 92d New-York Volun-

derson's division, December 13, 1867; the sixth is the regimental flag of the 22d New-York Volunteers, inscribed "Excelsior"; the seventh is the United States flag of the 96th New-York Volunteers; the eighth is the regimental flag of the 1881 Regiment, New-York Volunteers, inscribed "Fresented by the City of New-York." This flag was captured by "William W. Athey, Heutenant Company C. 17th Regiment, Virginia Infantry, at the battle of Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1821. The hinth is the regimental flag of the 113th New-Tork Volunteers, inscribed "Excelsior." Several recaptured Union flags which formerly belonged to New-York regiments were restored by order of the Secretary of War prior to 1837, as follows:

United States flag of the 126th New-York Volunteers, bescretary McCrary, on application of E. G. Lapham: United States flag, inscribed "Tammany," belonging to the 42d Regiment, New-York Volunteers, "Sent to Captain James Casey, late of the 42d New-York Volunteers (Tammany Regiment), April 23, 1880," by authority of Secretary Ramsey; United States flag of the 28th New-York Volunteers, "Captured by Company C, 5th Virginia Regiment, at the battle of Cedar Run, August 9, 1862, returned to Colonel E. F. Brown, late 28th New-York Volunteers, "Captured by Company C, 5th Virginia Regiment, at the battle of Cedar Run, August 9, 1862, returned to Colonel E. F. Brown, late 28th New-York Volunteers, "Captured by Company C, 5th Virginia Regiment, at the battle of Cedar Run, August 9, 1862, returned to Colonel E. F. Brown, late 28th New-York Volunteers, "Captured by Company C, 5th Virginia Runders," States flag, marked "148th Regiment," remainder of inscription torn off, sent to J. B. Murray, late colonel 148th New-York Volunteers, Seneca Falls, N. Y., August 18, 1882, "by order of Secretary Lincoln,"

# A FELLOWSHIP AWARDED.

The announcement has just been made of the re-Fellowship in Architecture" of Columbia Univer-Twelve designs were handed in, which came from graduates of the Columbia school who are now studying at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris The subject for this year's contest was "Exhibition Building," mainly the treatment of iron and glass. The jury consisted of Messrs. Little, Hewlet, Bossange, Welch and Corell, who are all practising architects and graduates of the Columbia school. Messrs. Weich and Covell have already held the fellowship. By the decision of the jury the award is this year made to Willam C. Ayres, of Brooklyn, of the class of '36, C. H. Aldrich, of the same class, and W. E. Parsons, of the class of '37, received honorable mention. The fellowship, of the value of \$1,300, was established seven years ago by the trustees, in recognition of the liberality of F. A. Schermerhorn to the discount of the liberality of F. A. Schermerhorn to the drawn of the liberality of the second of Columbia school. Messrs. Welch and Covell have

ANNIVERSARY AT ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL Concord, N. H., June 2.—Anniversary day exercises in the chapel at St. Paul's School to-day were conducted by Bishop Niles, assisted by the Rev Messrs. Webster, of Holderness, and Goodwin, of Nashua, school alumni. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, New-York City. The excretises were continued this afternoon by a luncheon, followed by brief addresses from President Eliot of Harvard; Dr. George B. Shattuck, son of the school's founder, and the Rev. Dr. Jones, of Trenton, N. J.

#### EXERCISES AT WEST POINT. West Point, June 2 (Special) .- A few of the cadeta,

it is thought, met their Waterloo at to-day's examinations. Several will have written examina-tions, which means they failed orally. Those who are found deficient will be discharged. In the afternoon one of the finest cavalry drills ever given at the academy took place.

PURCHASED LOWELL'S HOME. Boston, June 2.-The trustees of the Lowell Mee-

morial Park Fund have purchased a part of Elm-wood, the home of the late James Russell Lowell, in Cambridge, and announced that the subscriptions received amount to \$2,700 more than the required amount. It is undecided as yet how the surplus will be expended.